Post-tetanic Tremor. (*Supplementary Note.*)

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Since the publication of my paper on this subject,† my attention has been called to the fact that the phenomenon has been previously noticed by Dr. Sydney Ringer.‡

I regret that I was unacquainted with his paper until after mine had been published. Dr. Ringer states:—"This powerful prolonged faradisation, for one or two minutes, of the sciatic nerve of a cut-off leg of an undrugged frog, causes the limb to remain extended, and if it be held vertically, foot upwards, it falls more slowly than happens after only a momentary stimulation"; and again: "These fibrillary twitchings and this spastic condition can be produced in normal imprisoned muscle." There can be no doubt that what Dr. Ringer called "fibrillary twitchings" and I have termed "post-tetanic tremor" are identical phenomena.

In connection with the tremor which occurs in the muscles of the lobster during faradic stimulation, I ought also to have alluded to Professor C. Richet's discovery§ of an identical tremor ("tetanos rythmique") in the pincer muscle of the crayfish, but I was unable to obtain a copy of his paper until after my own had gone to press.

[* This supplementary note was received March 11, 1908.—Sec. R.S.]

† 'Roy. Soc. Proc.,' B, vol. 80, p. 37, 1908.

‡ "Report on the Influence of Rhombic Sodium-phosphate and Sodium-bicarbonate on Muscular Contraction," 'Brit. Med. Journ.,' July 19, 1884, vol. 2, p. 114.

§ "Contribution à la Physiologie des Centres Nerveux et des Muscles de l'Écrevisse," 'Arch. de Physiologie Norm. et Path.,' fig. 22, p. 563, vol. 6, 1879.